**Languages :**

Language is studied linguistics. Linguistic is a social and cognitive

 science--\ cognitive means mental therefore human characteristic and thus it is the centre of humanities"

**Cognitive science**: related to the mind and the brain. For instance, some people could not speak because they have problems in their brains. Human brain is divided into two parts: the right and the left hemisphere. The left hemisphere is responsible for language.

2. Fundamentally: basically

Human capacity: it is basically a human characteristic. For example, human language is cognitive while animal language is instinct.

3. Language is a system of conventional or written symbols--- it means people of particular geographical area agree with the spoken and written symbols of their language. British people, for example, agree that the letter " a" is pronounced /ei{. Another, example is that Algerian people agree that the word' twiza' means co-operation work to help to help someone in building his house. Twiza is part of the Algerian culture.

4. Humans use language as a code and a system to communicate. ln other

words, the purpose behind using language is to communicate between

human beings"

Language is what humans have in mind as ideas-----\ Language is the

translation of those ideas into written or spoken form (writing or speech).

5. Pioneers of linguistics such as Ferdinand de Saussure and Noam Chomsky They are famous linguists.

6. During the 20 \*th and the 21’t c, there was an importance given to the study and the analysis of language.

**7 '** language has many uses: the main use ls the communicative use. There are other uses like social and cultural use,

**Accent**: British and American English belong to the same language which is the same language which is the English but they differ in accent. British people say teacher with they do not pronounce the ' r ' and Americans say teacher with the / r /" American language and British language belong to different cultures.

**Social class:** high ( rich) or low( poor) class. Rich class (especially in the middle Ages speak a sophisticated language. Poor class has its own language. Also there is street language.

**8**' Language is a way to express our identity (religion, culture, nationality. In Arabic language, we find concepts which shows both culture and religion

Islamic culture and religion.

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**9**' each language has its literature such as British literature, American literature, Arabic literature.

**10.** Human heritage is known or transmitted through written or spoken

Language (prose, poetry novels...).

**11**-They are feature of language. Language families: they are a way to know about the development of language across time and to know about the differences between languages in the past and languages now.

**12**. Literature belongs to language.

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**2. Languages**

* While the scientific study of language is known as linguistics and is generally considered a social science or a cognitive science, the study of languages is still central to the humanities.

 Language is our most fundamentally human capacity, yet represents the most intricate set of behavior patterns that humans exhibit.

* Language is a system of conventional spoken or written symbols by means of which human beings, as members of a social group and participants in its culture express themselves

.

* Language is the human ability to communicate with others. lt is the translation of what human thinks.
* Major figures in linguistics include Ferdinand de Saussure, Noam Chomsky and so on.
* A good deal of twentieth-century and twenty-first-century philosophy has been devoted to the analysis of language

.

* The use of language is deeply entrenched in human culture. Therefore, in addition to its strictly communicative uses, language also has many social and cultural uses. For example, speaking a language with a particular accent may imply membership of a particular social class, one's area of origin, or status as a second language speaker.
* Languages are also a part of the larger culture of the community that speaks them. In other words, languages do not differ only in pronunciation, vocabulary, or grammar, but also through having different "cultures of speaking". Humans use language as a way of signaling identity with one cultural group and difference from others.
* Literature, languages, and linguistics explore how we communicate with each other, and how our ideas and thoughts on the human experience are expressed and interpreted.
* One of language characteristics is cultural transmission in the sense that it is a means of transmitting human heritage from generation to generation.
* Literary theory has explored the rhetorical, associative, and ordering features of language; and historical linguists have studied the development of languages across time (language families).

Literature, covering a variety of uses of language including prose forms

(Such as novels) poetry and drama, constitute the heart of modern

humanities.